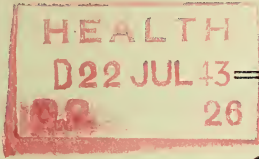


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BIDDULPH URBAN DISTRICT



ABSTRACT

OF

ANNUAL REPORT

OF


**Medical Officer of Health
for 1942**

Prepared by
JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Health
for the District

and

Wm. WATSON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector



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BIDDULPH URBAN DISTRICT

1942.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	1942	1941
Area in acres	6647	6647
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Books at the end of 1942	2630	2633
Rateable Value	£29,650	£29,321
Sum represented by a penny rate	£110.9762	£107.9708

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Three chief features bearing on the amenities of the area in the past year require some notice. A diminution in the piped supply of water to three parts of the district for practically the whole year was perhaps the major anxiety of the Local Authority and the greatest inconvenience to the community and seemed to be attributable in some measure to the increased demand on the supply attendant on the times through which we are passing; and to other causes. Housing problems, defects and the difficulty of effecting repairs owing to austerity measures in the Building trade constituted a second major problem. No new houses have been built during the year. Accommodation in some houses is fully taxed and many people since the outbreak of war have never had homes of their own and there seems very little hope of any new house building. The overtaking of accumulated arrears of ordinary maintenance and repairs and the provision for general needs seem a first call on the Local Authority for completion before new housing is tackled and the time may not be far distant when preliminary work in "Blue-printing" suitable housing sites will have to be begun. Overtaxing of accommodation may have been a contributory cause of the Authority's third problem, the numerous complaints of sewage disposal difficulties which were constantly having to be dealt with. Patch-work and a day-to-day policy seem the most we can hope for in the succeeding year. But on the credit side, ante-natal and post-natal care and the welfare of infants and school children have not been allowed to suffer and, perhaps in this sphere, war-time conditions have taught us many things. It has also been possible for full use to be made by the community of hospital facilities, practically on a peace-time basis. About 15% of all deaths occurred in males between the ages of 45 and 55 and many of these were due to disabilities possibly associated with increased pressure of work, more arduous type of work and long hours attendant on the war effort. This might have more serious repercussions in succeeding years if hostilities are prolonged, and calls for less strenuous labour for males in that age group. Zymotic diseases showed only one feature, viz., a small outbreak of Sonne Dysentery, though this disease is fairly widespread throughout the country. Measles was practically endemic; Scarlet Fever cases were back to the 1939 level, but all were mild. The low incidence of Diphtheria continues.

VITAL STATISTICS.

1942.

1941.

Total Live Births 225 ; Boys 113, Girls 112

Birth rate per 1000 of the population **22.76**

Birth Rate per 1000, **21.68**

Stillbirths: 7. Boys 4. Girls 3.

Illegitimate live Births: 10. Boys 5. Girls 5.

Total Deaths: 104. Males 54. Females 50.

Death Rate per 1000 of the population **10.52**

Death Rate per 1000 **10.54**

Deaths of Infants under one year of age: 13.

Infantile mortality rate: 58.

VITAL STATISTICS—Form S.D. 30.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES—1942.

							Male	Female
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	50
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer—malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14
Other Circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pneumonia—all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other diseases of the Respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Premature Birth and diseases of early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Violence—Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Accidents (including Road Traffic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY—Deaths under 1 year of age.

No.	Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Date of Death
1	M	2 weeks ...	Prematurity: Congenital Icterus Neonatorum	26th Feb.
2	F	2 hours ...	Atelectasis pulmonum	27th Feb.
3	F	4 hours ...	Premature debility	29th March
4	M	1 day ...	Premature debility	30th March
5	F	3 days ...	Icterus neonatorum: Prematurity, 37 weeks	4th May
6	M	6 months ...	Intussusception	9th May
7	M	7 months ...	Cardiac Failure, Convulsions and Whooping Cough	3rd Aug.
8	M	1 minute ...	Premature debility	10th Aug.
9	F	1 minute ...	Premature debility	15th Aug.
10	M	1 month ...	Broncho-Pneumonia: Whooping Cough	17th Aug.
11	F	1 week ...	Acute Lobar Pneumonia, Prematurity	26th Aug.
12	M	8 hours ...	Premature debility	30th Sept.
13	F	1 day ...	Premature debility	21st Oct.

Of the 13 deaths, 9 were due to premature birth, and in 1 other a congenital defect was present.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

1. John Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health (part-time).
2. W. Watson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector (full-time).

2. Ambulance, Laboratory, Nursing and Maternity Facilities show no alterations from preceding years and Hospitals undertake the same responsibilities with very little change in spite of the war.

Mortuary.—The Local Authority's Mortuary is situated centrally in Wharf Road and has been fully equipped during the year. A mortuary attendant is available. One post-mortem examination was carried out.

SECTION C—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Water.

The resources of the district have been fully taxed during the year; no fresh properties have been put on a piped supply and it has been increasingly difficult to maintain a reasonable supply to the community except by reducing the requirements to the consumer to 16 hours in the 24. Increased pumping at Elmhurst Well with consequent scouring of the sub-soil led to some anxiety as to the purity of the supply in June, July and August, 1942 and of the 35 samples taken of the Council's supply during the year, 12 were unsatisfactory. During the year the results of a full enquiry into the Council's existing resources and future requirements were embodied in a report by a Consulting Geologist and application has been made to the Ministry for permission to augment the existing supply. A Ministry of Health enquiry was held on 28th October, 1942.

Increased consumption, decreased yield, quality and available and potential sources of water have been constantly in the Authority's mind and with the almost certain increase in urbanization in post-War years our present supply will have to be considerably augmented. It is estimated that the Council's resources during dry weather conditions may be summarised thus (July, 1942):

(a) Elmhurst Well	140,000 gallons per day.
(b) Biddulph Park Springs	75,000 gallons per day.
(c) Nettlebeds (say)	25,000 gallons per day.
<hr/>	
Total Minimum Yield	240,000 gallons per day.
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"If the average rate of growth of the population during the last 11 years is maintained throughout the next 15 years, then the additional population which would have to be supplied in 1957 would be 2,760 persons representing a further demand of 82,800 gallons per day on the water resources of the Council, thereby bringing the total requirement in that year to 400,000 gallons per day." (Consulting Geologist, Report, July, 1942). It is thought that an additional supply of between 110,000 and 160,000 gallons per day at the very least must be sought in the near future.

The main yield is from the Elmhurst Well and this has been decreasing. In January, 1942, it was approximately 7,000 gallons per hour; in March, 6,800 gallons per hour; in June, 1942, 6,653 gallons per hour; in September, 5,700 gallons per hour; and at 1st December, 1942, had fallen further to 5,500 gallons per hour. The Springs at Biddulph Park, in June, 1942 were yielding 4,383 gallons per hour and in September, 4,020 gallons per hour and December, 3,826 gallons per hour. The yield has decreased by approximately 3 gallons per head per day of the resident population.

The Chlorinating plants were functioning towards the end of the year but on account of the intermittency of the supply, the chlorination to the Biddulph Park supply had to be disconnected because when the water was turned on in the morning the hypochlorite solution syphoned over, giving an excessive dosage.

Adjustments were made to overcome this and the plant is functioning satisfactorily. Difficulty was also experienced on the Biddulph Moor supply when the pumping plant at Elmhurst was electrified, but this has now been overcome, and the plant is working satisfactorily.

The oil engines at Elmhurst were discarded as a means of pumping and centrifugal pumps operated by electricity were substituted. These were put into operation on 31st October, 1942. One pump has a capacity of 5,600 gallons per hour to the Biddulph Moor Reservoir whilst the other has a capacity of 12,000 gallons per hour to the Biddulph Park reservoir.

2. Public Wells.

Two public wells, one at Crowborough and one at Greenwells, Lask Edge, were repaired under Section 124 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The brickwork was made good and doors fitted to prevent animals gaining access and polluting the supplies.

3. Sewers and Sewerage.

The works are considerably overloaded and no amelioration seems likely short of a new sewerage scheme for the District, which is vetoed until after the war.

4. Rivers and Streams.

This matter is dealt with by the Staffs. County Council. The attention of a local colliery company was drawn to the fact that a stream was being polluted by the effluent from a coal washing plant. Difficulty in obtaining the necessary re-agents was put forward as the reason for the excessive quantity of coal dust in suspension. This difficulty has now been overcome.

Closet Accommodation.

	1942	1941
Approved Water Closets	1481	1471
Waste Water Closets	1	1
Privies	55	
Privy Pails	1205	1270
Pails converted to Water Closets	9	6
Privies Converted	1	Nil.

The Local Authority has not been requested to make any contribution towards the cost of these conversions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

The scavenging of the district is done by direct labour, one refuse collecting vehicle being employed. The refuse is collected weekly except in the outlying parts of the district where a fortnightly service is given.

Salvage.

All salvaged material, with the exception of Kitchen Waste, is collected at the same time as the House Refuse and taken to the Council's depot at Wharf Road where it is sorted, and stored until it is sold. Kitchen Waste is collected twice weekly, and sold to local Pig-keepers. It is anticipated that a direction will be served upon the Local Authority whereby all Kitchen waste will have to be delivered to the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation concentrator plant for processing before sale, and arrangements are being made with that object in view.

Night Soil: Collection and Disposal.

The collection of night-soil is carried out by direct labour, two horse drawn vehicles being utilised for the purpose. The practice is for the owner to provide the first pail, after which the Council accepts responsibility for its maintenance and replacement. A weekly service of collection is given and the night-soil is disposed of by tipping into the sewer and crude tipping on to the land.

It has been the practice in the past to use wooden pails for night-soil but as replacements are made galvanised pails are being used. These are much more suitable since they are non-absorbent and are lighter to handle.

Refuse Disposal.

House refuse is disposed of by crude tipping. It is hoped, however, that when the brook at the bottom of the tip is piped-in a system of controlled tipping will be instituted.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

With the appointment of a full-time Sanitary Inspector early in the year it has been possible for much more routine work to be carried out. Although war conditions have considerably curtailed the carrying

into effect of many repairs, nevertheless compliance with the requirements of the various Acts and Orders has been secured as far as has been practicable. Existing standards have at least been maintained and in certain cases improved upon.

Complaints.

67 complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

Record of Nuisances abated and work carried out.

The following table summarises some of the major sanitary improvements effected:—

Drains cleansed or unstopped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drains relaid or partly relaid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Closets. Defects remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Sinks fixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privy Pails converted to W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Privies converted to W.C.s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dampness: roofs, eaves, gutters, R.W.P.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
External walls pointed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yard paving repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Housing repairs... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

	First Inspections	Re- Inspections
Dwelling Houses under the Public Health Acts ...	36	84
Water Supply	35	—
Schools	12	2
Refuse accommodation	30	71
Yards and Courts	1	1
Drains tested	4	—
Urinals and Public Conveniences	2	5
Cowsheds	24	9
Dairies	24	—
Shope re. Meat	—	28
Food preparing premises	8	—
Bakehouses	6	—
Rats and Mice Destruction Act.	5	11
Verminous Premises	1	4
Infectious Diseases	45	12
Disinfections	45	—
Cleansing and Salvage	298	—
Interviews with owners and tradesmen	82	—
Miscellaneous visits	109	—

Factories Act, 1937.

As instructed by the Ministry of Health Circular, no reference is made to work carried out under Parts I. and VIII. of this Act.

Shops Acts, 1912-1938.

The Staffordshire County Council has delegated its powers under the Shops' Acts, 1912-1938 (with certain reservations as to hours of closing) to this Authority. The Council has a Shops' Inspector (part-time) appointed specially for this work.

Verminous Premises.

One house was found to be infested with bed bugs and was fumigated. The infestation was found after the house had been vacated. It has not since been re-let.

SECTION D.—Housing.

Number of houses erected... Nil.

The difficulty of obtaining man power and material must of necessity curtail activities so far as repairs are concerned and for this reason a policy compatible with existing conditions has had to be accepted. Attention has been paid especially to items of urgent disrepair and notices have been served only under the Public Health Act.

The summary of housing statistics has been amended accordingly.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ... 36

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 84

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of dwelling houses where defects were remedied ... 32

3. Action under Statutory Powers —Nil.

SECTION E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Dairies.

There are one hundred and forty four cowsheds in the district. Many of them are structurally unsatisfactory and many are without dairies. Two dairies have been constructed during the year. As in housing work it is only possible to maintain present standards except in a small number of cases where improvements have been carried out.

Meat and Other Foods.

Under the Ministry of Food Scheme all meat is supplied from a Central Depot in the City of Stoke-on-Trent where it is subject to inspection before distribution. Pigs slaughtered in this district where a portion is for sale for human consumption were examined and no evidence of disease was found. In addition various articles of food were surrendered and where they were found to be unfit certificates were given.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

No serious outbreak of any infectious disease occurred during the year. Written instructions for preventing the spread of Infectious Diseases are a new feature and are issued to each householder on whose premises a case occurs with the object of controlling an outbreak.

45 disinfections were carried out after cases of infectious disease. There were 102 cases notified under the 1918 Regulations, including 9 of Tuberculosis, 7 of Pulmonary, and 2 Non-Pulmonary. 165 cases of Measles and 32 of Whooping Cough were notified under the 1939 Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations.

Measles occurred principally in May, June and July, when there were 146 cases, almost half of the cases affecting children in the 5-10 age group. 19 cases were notified from the Biddulph Moor area. There were no adult cases and no deaths.

Whooping Cough was mild in type and had a patchy distribution throughout the district and mainly affected pre-school children. The outbreak seemed unrelated to the 1941 epidemic as most of the notifications were received from April onwards. There were two deaths.

Scarlet Fever showed an increase from 7 cases in 1941 to 33 in 1942 and of these 27 occurred in the latter half of the year and there were 3 adult cases. All but two were admitted to Hospital and the type was very mild. In only one house was more than one member affected, viz., two at ages 8 and 1 8/12 years. Prompt notification and early removal to hospital and disinfections of premises contributed to this.

Diphtheria.—Two cases of suspicious throats occurred at Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital on the 19th and 21st March, 1942 and were removed to West Heath but proved to be Vincent's Angina and not Diphtheria. All throats were swabbed and adult contacts were passively immunised. No further cases were reported. The seven domiciliary cases occurred at ages 9/12, 1 4/12, 7, 9, 16, 22 and 31 years and in the months of February, April, May, June and December. One child, a girl aged 7 years, had been immunised with A.P.T. in 1941; 6 cases had not been immunised including the 3 cases over 15 years. 5 of the cases had positive swabs and those of the two youngest children were negative, and they were thought to be suffering from Non-Diphtheritic Croup. The position, at any rate, for the year is satisfactory. No case was of a severe type and the stay in hospital was not above the 28 day average. It seems that there have been only 5 cases of actual confirmed diphtheria.

The estimated child population of Biddulph is 2,400, of whom at the end of the year 1,442 (or 60.16%) are known to have been immunised. The total number of Notifications in children under 15 was 4, of which total one case occurred in an immunised child (1,442) giving an attack rate of 0.69 per 1,000, while 3 cases occurred in non-immunised children (958) giving an attack rate of 2.87 per 1,000 or just over 4 times as many. There were fortunately no diphtheria deaths in either group. It is generally agreed that one of the acid tests of Diphtheria Immunisation is the incidence among immunised children as compared with the same rate among non-immunised children, for natural decline or annual variations in the incidence of the disease will be shared by all alike. This year's attack rate among non-immunised children seems to give some justification for a pursuance of the Authority's scheme for Immunisation from year to year. Although it may be misleading and perhaps unscientific to claim that all the results in 1942 and the preceding years are due to immunisation, some at least of the credit may fairly be claimed for the scheme and the statistics for the year certainly give every encouragement to try to improve on the progress already made.

In the pre-school age group the percentage of immunised has fallen this year to 35.80 against 44.44 at the end of 1941. This is attributable to a greater effort being made to obtain a more accurate percentage and is not so low as would seem at first glance as there was at the end of the year close on 200 children not yet one year old and therefore not affected by the scheme although they are included in the figure 900 as being children under the age of 5. Also, the interchange from one age group to the other is so fluid in any one year that the percentage cannot always be precisely calculated and this year a greater effort was made to reach greater accuracy and the lower percentage is the result. Towards the end of the year a house-to-house canvass was carried out

by the Health Visitors to urge on parents the need particularly for the pre-school group to be immunised and the fruits of this may become apparent in 1943. Since the scheme is made available to all parents without cost it seems a pity that the public should bear the burden of the lethargy of some parents, for the canvass revealed a certain dis-interestedness in and carelessness about the prevention of a serious disease among their children.

BIDDULPH URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Return for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1942:

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over, but under 15	Total.
I. Number of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st Jan., 1942 and 31st Dec., 1942.	173	164	337

	Under 5	Between 5 and 15
II. (a) Approximate estimated number of children in the area at 31st December, 1942.	900	1,500
(b) Percentage of the child population shown under (a) considered immunised at 31/12/42. (This estimate includes as far as can be assessed, children immunised in the Authority's area by private arrangement, and children who have come into the area after being immunised elsewhere).	35.80%	84.53%

III. Number of cases of Diphtheria (a) of children under 15 yrs. of age, notified between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1942.	4
(b) Number of cases included in (a) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease.	1
(c) Number of deaths of children under 15 years of age.	0
(d) Number of deaths in children known to have completed course of immunisation.	0

Tuberculosis.

With 9 new cases there was again no abnormal prevalence of this disease. As in 1941 there were more pulmonary than non-pulmonary cases. Out of the 34 cases on the Tuberculosis register, 5 deaths occurred during the year, 4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

Age Periods	New Cases 9				Deaths 5			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-15 ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
15-25	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
25-35 ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
35-45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55-65	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	...

Dysentery.

7 cases of Sonne Dysentery broke out in two houses in Whitegate in February, 1942, the families being related. One child, age 11, died suddenly and the other 6 cases recovered. Exhaustive search was made to find the cause of this small outbreak and various articles of food, including jam, potatoes, bread, butter and milk were laboratory tested. Samples of water at the premises and at those of the milk retailer were also sent for investigation. The cesspool was emptied and the sanitation gone into. No cause was discovered and no further cases were notified during the year. A circular letter was sent to local Doctors and to a neighbouring authority at the time apprising them of the presence of cases in the district.

No special significance attached to the other infectious disease.

Scabies.

During the year a small increase in the incidence of this disease has been noted and in every case brought to the notice of the Local Authority several members of the family, children or adults or both were invariably found to be affected. The Ministry is anxious that this disease should not be allowed to spread and have issued an Order whereby affected persons can be compulsorily treated if need be. It does not seem desirable that the control of any contagious disease should rely solely on the application of an Order and so a Scabies Scheme has been drawn up within the Urban District whereby cases brought to the Authority's notice

can be treated if they so wish at the Local Gas Cleansing Centre at the Civil Defence Headquarters. Any Scheme of this kind should be clinically effective, attractive to the public and as far as possible prevent further infection. The basis of the scheme is that the whole family receive treatment at the same time; this has the advantage that the disease is attacked in its preclinical stage and that additional active cases may be discovered. The scheme has been in operation during the last 4 months of the year on these lines and even from the small number of cases treated it gives promise of being successful. The Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspector are co-operating, appointment and treatment cards have been devised so that records may be available for follow-up and for relapses. Arrangements have also been made for the disinfection of clothing and bedding in cases where it is thought desirable or necessary. The results obtained will be a measure of the efficacy of the scheme.

Venereal Diseases.

The control of this group comes under General Defence Regulation 33B and poster propaganda issued by the Central Council for Health Education has been undertaken by this Authority. Details of local Treatment Centres are available on application at the Council Offices.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year, 1942.

Disease	Cases Notified		Admitted to Hospital	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Scarlet Fever	33	7	31	5
Diphtheria	7	6	7	6
Pneumonia	28	37	...	...
Measles	165	152	...	...
Whooping Cough	32	81	...	...
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	7	9	...	...
Non-pulmonary	2			
Erysipelas	10	4	1	1
Dysentery	7	...	3	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	4	5	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	1	11	...
Typhoid Group	1	...	1	...

Analysis of the Total Notified Cases under Age Groups (Exclusive of Tuberculosis).

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
	M	F	M	F								
Under 1 year	1	...	...	1	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	1	...	1	13	4	1	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	1	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	1	28	2	...	...	...	1	...
5	...	4	12	1	1	81	13	...	...	...	3	...
10	...	4	4	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...
15	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
20	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	12	21	2	5								
Totals	33		7		28	165	32	5	10	1	7	1

County Bacteriological Laboratory, Stafford

Report on Specimens sent from Biddulph.

1942	No. of Swabs Throat and Nose	Coryne- Bacterium Diphtheriae	No C. Diphtheriae	Streptococcus Haemolyticus	Staphylococcus
January	....	....	....	....	....
February	3	....	3	....	....
March	6	....	6	....	....
April	3	....	3	....	....
May	5	2	3	1	....
June	4	....	4	....	....
July	2	....	2	....	....
August	....	....	....	....	....
September	2	....	2	....	....
October	2	....	2	....	....
November	1	....	1	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	28	2	26	1	....

SPUTUM—37 Specimens ; 3 positive, 34 negative.

BLOOD—7 Specimens ; 1 positive to paratyphosus B, 6 negative.

CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID—3 Specimens ; 1 positive Tubercle Bacillus

UNDESIGNATED MILK—3 Samples ; 2 unsatisfactory.

ANTHRAX—2 Reports, one positive.

FAECES & URINE—12 Specimens ; 5 positive to Sonne Dysentery.

School Notifications of Actual and Suspected Illness and Contacts.

1942.

School.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Scabies	Mumps	Whooping Cough	Varicella	Impetigo
Biddulph Central, Boys	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
„ „ Girls	2	....	..	....	..	....	....	....
„ „ Infants	....	1	....	....	....	....	49	....
Knypersley, Mixed	14	....	11	2	3	....	14	....
„ Infants	5	1	34	3	2	8	29	....
Biddulph Moor, Mixed....		..	15	1	....	..	....	....
„ „ Infants	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biddulph, North	7	1	....	....	1	....	..	....
Totals	31	3	60	6	6	8	94	....

Biddulph Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. **1942.**

Attendance at Infant Welfare Centre.

Children under 1 year	481
Children 1 to 5 years	502
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	983
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Ante-Natal Clinic.

First attendances	12
Total attendances	22
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Health Visiting.

Visits to Expectant Mothers	22
Visits to Children under 1 year	1028
Visits to Children 1 to 5 years	1476
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	2526
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NURSE TURNER,
NURSE WHITAKER

